

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1655 August 11, 1905

Of the 15 passengers per Sarstoon, 4 were for Newport News and 11 for London, England.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Kerr reports as follows: Month of July, 1905. Number of immigrants inspected, 1,845; number passed, 1,801; number rejected, 44; number certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, 31.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine notifications—Quarantinable diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, June 29, as follows:

Week ended June 3, 1905.

Government notification that restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on April 15, 1905.

Government notification that in addition to the restrictions against Hongkong as reported May 27, 1905, the following has been added:

Place or port.	Nature of measure.
0 0	Arrivals from Hongkong subject to regulations for preventing the introduction of plague by sea. Arrivals from Hongkong subject to regulations under the Venice Convention at uninfected ports.
Return of quarantinable Plague— Cases	diseases:
Others— Cases	
Deaths	

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Mortality and communicable diseases.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, June 29, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, 2 supplemental and 2 original bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 3 vessels, 96 crew, and 72 cabin passengers, together with 173 pieces of baggage. There were also inspected 906 baskets of vegetables for Manila via Hongkong, and manifests were viséed for 8,095 pieces of freight. Nineteen pieces of personal baggage were disinfected with formalin during the week. Vaccination certificates were issued to 15 individuals destined to American ports.

August 11, 1905 1656

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows that there were reported among the foreign population 1 new case of enteric fever, and among the natives 4 deaths from diphtheria and 28 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 1 foreigner and 111 natives.

A report from Fuchau, just received, shows that there were 3 cases of plague reported in the native city at that place in the early part of June. There were no quarantinable diseases reported from other

outports.

During the week ended July 1, 1905, 3 supplemental and 2 original bills of health were issued and there were inspected 5 vessels, 598 crew, 87 cabin, and 90 steerage passengers. Fourteen cases of sickness on board were investigated, none of which proved to be quarantinable disease. There were also inspected 46 pieces of personal baggage. Manifests were signed for 10,922 pieces of freight, and 40 pieces human hair for New York, per steamship *Indramayo*, were disinfected with formalin. In addition to the above there were inspected 219 baskets of potatoes and 348 baskets of onions for Manila. One immigrant was inspected and passed, and there were issued during the week 44 certificates of vaccination to persons bound to American ports.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows that there were reported among the foreign population 1 new case each of enteric fever, diphtheria, and scarlet fever; among the natives, 2 deaths from diphtheria and 26 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mor-

tality was 3 foreigners and 105 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports, and as it seems that no new cases of smallpox have occurred within the last month I believe that disease is in abevance for the time being.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, August 1, as follows: During the week ended July 29, 1905, 6 vessels were inspected and bills of health issued. Of these vessels, 5 were for ports in the United States and 1 for Porto Bello, Republic of Panama. This vessel was the British schooner *Mersey*, with a crew of 6.

Total crews of all of the vessels was 151, with 4 passengers for Cuba. All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition, and no sickness.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Cases of fever removed from vessels—Quarantine against Gulf coast—Suspect yellow fever cases removed from steamship Atheniana from Colon.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, July 31, as follows: Week ended July 29, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.	18
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.	791
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	766

American steamship *Martinique* had first mate with bilious attack. American steamship *Vigilancia* landed 2 passengers from Vera Cruz with slight fever not defined. They were sent to hospital.

The Cuban steamship Mobila had 1 passenger from Mobile with